

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

T. HUTCHINSON, } EDITORS.
ED. JAMES.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

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August 13, 1868.

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High street. [aug13]

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [aug13]

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Office opposite the Court House. [aug13]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. [aug13]

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law, Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa.
Architectural Drawings and Specifications made. [aug13]

J. WATERS, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.
Office adjoining dwelling, on High st., Ebensburg, Pa. [aug 13-6m.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Particular attention paid to collections. Office on High street, west of the Diamond. [aug13]

K. OPELIN & DICK, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row, with Wm. Kittell, Esq. [Oct. 22.]

JOSEPH S. STRAYER, Justice of the Peace, Johnstown, Pa.
Office on Market street, corner of Locust street extended, and one door south of the late office of Wm. McKee. [aug13]

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Summit, Pa.
Office east of Mansions House, on Railroad street. Night calls promptly attended to, at his office. [aug13]

DR. DE WITT ZEIGLER—
Having permanently located in Ebensburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and vicinity.
Teeth extracted, without pain, with Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas.
Rooms adjoining G. Huntley's store, High street. [aug13]

DENTISTRY.—
The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to thoroughly acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience, he has sought to add the imparted experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak its own praise.

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.
Will be at Ebensburg on the fourth Monday of each month, to stay one week. August 13, 1868.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers—
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Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking Business transacted. August 13, 1868.

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Paid up Capital.....\$ 60,000 00
Prize to increase to.....100,000 00
We buy and sell United States Foreign Drafts, Gold and Silver, and all classes of Government Securities; make collections at home and abroad; receive deposits; loan money, and do a general Banking business. All business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention and care, at moderate prices. Give us a trial.

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OF ALTOONA.
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All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms.
Interest Revenue Stamps of all denominations always on hand.
To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows: \$50 to \$100, 2 per cent.; \$100 to \$200, 3 per cent.; \$200 and upwards, 4 per cent. [aug13]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Notary Public, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. [aug13]

JOB WORK of all kinds done at THE ALLEGHANIAN OFFICE, HIGH ST., EBENSBURG, PA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—For the harmony and general relations of civility and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the national Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquillity, and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legislative halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment, and discretion all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibilities resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement, your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor Gen. and State Treas. show that the balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1867, was.....\$4,661,836 46
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868.....5,216,049 55
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable.....41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868.....\$9,918,918 01
Payments, viz:
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868.....\$2,454,506 09
Loans, &c., redeemed.....4,417,463 64
Other payments.....12,800 00
Interest on loans.....1,979,690 91
Depreciated funds unavailable.....41,032 00
8,905,492 64

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1868.....\$1,013,415 37

By an act approved April 10, 1868, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund, from September 3, 1867 to November 30, 1868: Balance in fund Sept. 3, 1867.....\$1,737,912 41
Receipts in fund from Sept. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868.....3,418,992 31
5,156,904 72

Paid interest.....\$1,808,005 84
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin.....49 98
Loans redeemed.....2,414,816 64
4,222,871 96

Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868 \$ 934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand Sept. 3, 1867. \$319,933 17
The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from Sept. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, '68, amount to.....423,979 20

Total.....743,912 37
Interest paid in Jan. and July, 1868.....169,245 00

Balance in fund Nov. 30, '68. \$574,667 37

Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1868.....\$934,032 76

Balance in sinking fund Nov. 30, 1868.....574,667 37
\$1,508,700 13

Deduct balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1868.....1,013,415 37

Bal. in favor of sinking fund.....\$ 495,284 76

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for year ending September 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to \$1,794,569 50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to \$2,414,816 64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz: Bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company six million four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, three million five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

Public debt outstanding Dec. 1, 1867.....	\$37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868, viz:	
5 per cent. loans.....	\$4,354,253 64
4 1/2 per cent. loans.....	63,000 00
Relief notes canceled.....	210 00
	4,417,463 64
Public debt Dec. 1, 1868.....	\$33,286,946 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868:

Funded debt, viz:	
6 per cent. loans.....	\$25,311,180 00
5 per cent. loans.....	7,749,771 56
4 1/2 per cent. loans.....	112,000 00
Total funded.....	\$33,172,951 56
Unfunded debt:	
Relief notes in circulation.....	\$ 96,415 00
Interest certificates outstanding.....	13,086 52
Int. certificates unclaimed.....	4,448 38
Domestic cred. certificates.....	44 67
Total unfund.....	113,994 57
Total funded and unfund.....	33,286,946 13

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated.

During the last eighteen years there has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and in their several public statements, "depreciated funds unavailable" to the amount of forty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars. I recommend the appointment of a joint committee, by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan and for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State. The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message, has, therefore, in a great measure been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

I regret to state that the last Legislature, although fully forewarned as to the insecurity and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation, but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the foregoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two millions of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance, to every tax-payer. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy in respect to every expenditure, and the utmost retrenchment in every department.

Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditures, as well as in every other branch of the government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The money paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended.

I here renew the remarks made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfully referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; or suspend the means

to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands."

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1,918 school districts; 13,766 schools; 2,382 graded schools; 11,698 school directors; 73 county, city and borough superintendents; 16,771 teachers, and 800,515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was \$5,273,269 43; of building, purchasing, and renting school houses, \$1,991,192 55; of contingencies, \$854,253 21. These three items, with expenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of \$6,200,537 96.

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy-four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about \$185 17 1/2 per annum. This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers but the manner in which their duties are performed.

Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities, do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eventually cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound public policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of considerable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses in many of the counties.

Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State Institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2,115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and the other at California, Washington county. The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be estimated. Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teachers can most easily be obtained from the Normal institutes, where the art of teaching is made a specialty.

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic structure, the common schools, academies and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desirable.

There is no subject more worthy the deliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system; they are fountains of that wide-spread intelligence, which, like a perennial vitality, pervades the nation, and are nurseries of that inquiring spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened and adorned.

In his report the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867, to May 31, 1868, to be \$236,970 26; total number of pupils in the schools 3,431; average cost per pupil \$2 65 1/2. The fiscal year of these schools, like that of common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore, embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to the 31st day of May, annually, hereafter. The special appropriation of February, 25, 1868, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses \$6,004 74.

Notwithstanding every possible effort has

been, and will continue to be made, to economize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the appropriation made by the last Legislature, it will be readily observed that there will be a deficit for the year ending May 31, 1869, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature by which they have been so liberally endowed and upon our people by whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health, and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.

Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of these lands, it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that summaries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent, and though the boards of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means. Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the college attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of \$318,500 (invested in United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent bonds,) payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to \$25,642 75. The residue of the fund, \$43,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law, by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the college, in Centre county, for \$8,000 00, one in Chester county for \$17,750 00, and one in Indiana county for \$18,136 50. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodeled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session, and it earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaptation to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return of peace has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State, more particularly in Philadelphia, where, by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property, and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated, it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty-eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization. By the reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the

hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness, it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many soldiers of our State and their representatives from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge. In August, after the Agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania, at one-half the fees that are charged by any private agency in Washington city. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, surpassing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law, or laws, that will accomplish the desired object, without being subject to the objectionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as a sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all citizens in their right of suffrage. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, then, should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote, be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed all should bow to it as to the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; it is assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voter, not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption, or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

The commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the Legislative resolutions of April 8, 1868, and in further compliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful